

THE TIMES.

Clark H. Green, Editor.

ONE DOLLAR, IN ADVANCE.

GLASGOW, MO.,

THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1861.

Look for the X.
A cross (thus X) immediately before the name, signifies that the time paid for has expired.

War and Military Operations in Missouri.

The federal troops have been withdrawn from the North Missouri Road. They are still on the Hannibal and St. Joseph. It is stated that a general camp of instruction is established at Brookfield, on the latter road, where a large body of troops will be concentrated.

A camp of instruction has also been established near St. Louis, and twenty thousand troops are estimated to be there—says the Republican, of Tuesday.

Large bodies of federal troops are at Bird's Point, Cape Girardeau, and on the Iron Mountain Road.

Gen. Pillow's Proclamation, on the outside of this paper, a synopsis of Gov. Jackson's Richmond speech, and the following, will show the position of the Confederates:

To the People of Missouri—Missourians!

Strike for your Fire and your Homes.

HEADQUARTERS 1st MILITARY DISTRICT, MO. ST. LOUIS, AUG. 15, 1861.

Having been elected to command the

gallant sons of the First Military District

of Missouri in the second year for independence,

I appeal to all whose hearts are

with us, immediately to take the field.

By a speedy and simultaneous assault on

our foes, we can, like a hurricane, scatter

them to the winds, while tardy action, like

the gentle south wind, will only meet with

Northern frosts, and advance and recede,

and like the seasons, will be like the history

of the war, and will last forever. Come

now! strike while the iron is hot! Our

enemies are whipped in Virginia. They

have been whipped in Missouri. Gen. Hardee

advances in the center. Gen. Pillow on

the right, and Gen. McCulloch on the left,

with twenty thousand brave Southern

troops, sweep them from the face of the earth,

and force them from the soil of our State!

Be brave sons of the Ninth District, come

and join us! We have plenty of ammunition,

and the cattle on ten thousand hills are ours.

We have forty thousand British muskets

coming; but bring your own guns and

with you, if you have them; if not, come

without them. We will strike our foes

like a Southern thunderbolt, and soon our

camp fires will illuminate the Marmora and

Missouri. Come, turn out!

JEFF. THOMPSON,

Brigadier General Commanding.

There has been some fighting in North

East Missouri between the secessionists,

under Martin Green, (brother of the late

Senator,) and the Union men. Green has

a force said to be fifteen hundred strong,

and three pieces of cannon. A battle was

fought at Athens, in Clark county, last

week, in which the local papers say the

secessionist lost 40 killed, and many wounded,

together with a number of horses. The

Unionists had three killed and eighteen

wounded. Green is said to be fortified at

Edina, Knox county, from which place he

has issued a proclamation. The accounts

are no doubt exaggerated. Both parties

have been guilty of illegal and outrageous

acts, if half that is reported to be true.

Two steamboats passed down Sunday,

having on board a regiment of troops from

Nebraska. There was some twenty canon

on the boats. All was quiet at Lexington,

when they passed. About 1,000

troops were at that place. The killing of

Mr. Lightner created great excitement, and

an attack may yet be looked for on the

federals.

Passenger trains on the Hannibal and St.

Joseph Road, were twice fired into last

week, from the bushes. No one was

killed, though in one of the cars which

was struck by a number of balls, several

children were passengers.

A conductor on the Pacific Road was

killed from ambush, last Saturday, about

fifteen miles above Jefferson City.

The confederates destroyed a considerable

portion of the Cairo and Fulton rail

road, last week.

The bodies of Col. Sharp and Jager

have been recovered. They were buried

in the same grave, with their clothes on.

There are no troops of any description at

Boonville.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 12.—Maj.

Moore, with a detachment of the Irish

Brigade, arrived from Syracuse this morning,

bringing in 22 prisoners captured at

Georgetown and Health's Creek, in the adjacent

counties.

Most of them were taken with arms in

their hands on their way to join Magoffin.

The forces sent from here have been unable

to find either Harris' or Magoffin's camp.

The country is swarming with guerrillas,

who appear to be emboldened by the news

received from the Southwest of the advance

of the confederates upon Gen. Lyon.

A company of 400 federal troops arrived

at Kansas City the other day, and marched

to Independence and took position in front

of the city, and demanded the release of four

Union men imprisoned there. The prisoners

were liberated and taken back to Fort

Leavenworth.

The citizens of Independence say the

prisoners were confined in jail for stealing.

If so, their release was an outrage.

GREAT BATTLE AT SPRINGFIELD.

Complete Route of Lyon.

Great Slaughter on Both Sides.

GEN. SIEGEL REPORTED KILLED.

Gen. Parsons Mortally Wounded.

Lyon Escapes with Four Hundred Men.

The Rest of His Army Killed or Taken Prisoners.

SPRINGFIELD IN ASHES.

News reached this place yesterday afternoon

that a great and decisive battle was

fought at Springfield last Saturday.

The news came to Boonville, in a letter written

by John B. Clark, jr., who was wounded

in the army.

The Federal forces under Gen. Lyon

were completely routed. Lyon escaped

with four or five hundred men, but would

be captured. All the rest of his men were

killed or taken prisoners; together with all

his cannon, baggage, etc.

The loss is reported very great on both

sides.

Gen. Siegel was killed. Gen. Parsons

was mortally wounded.

This is briefly the substance of the news,

as brought by persons who had conversed

with those who had read Mr. Clark's letter.

Rev. H. M. Painter wrote a letter to a

gentleman in this place, substantially con-

firming the above.

LATER.—By LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

From Yesterday's Republican.

The Battle at Springfield—Death

of Gen. Lyon, Gen. S. Price and

Gen. McCulloch.

All day yesterday rumors were afloat

of a great battle near Springfield, between

the invaders of Missouri under command

of Gen. BEN. McCULLOCH, consisting of

troops from Arkansas, Louisiana, Missis-

sippi, and Texas, and secessionists from

Missouri, under the lead of Gen. S. PRICE,

RAINS and others, on the one side, and

Gen. LYON, in command of the United

States forces. It was said that about 3 o-

clock A. M. a special train arrived from

Rolla bringing a messenger to Maj. Gen.

FREMONT, in the person of Maj. FARRAR,

aid of Gen. LYON, with the news that a

battle had taken place southeast of Spring-

field, and that great slaughter was the re-

sult. At a late hour, a dispatch was re-

ceived, saying that Gen. LYON, in three col-

umns, under himself, Gen. STOUT and Maj.

SYDNEY, attacked the enemy at half-past

six in the morning of the 10th, nine miles

east of Springfield; that the engagement

was terribly severe; that the loss of the

Federal army was about 800 killed and

wounded, among whom was Gen. LYON,

killed in making a charge at the head of his

column.

The Federal force was 8,000, including 2,000

Home Guards.

A muster roll taken from the enemy states

his strength at 23,000, including regiments

from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee,

with Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds.

The loss on their side is reported very heavy,

including Generals McCulloch and S. Price among

the killed. Their tents and wagons were destroyed

in the action. Gen. Siegel left one gun on the

field, and retreated to Springfield in good order,

with a large number of wagons, whence, at 3 o-

clock of the morning of the 11th, he continued his

retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains

and \$250,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

Totten's Artillery is said to have done frightful

execution in the ranks of the enemy, and set fire

to their tents and baggage wagons, destroying

everything. One regiment from Louisiana and

another from Mississippi are said to have suffered

terribly in the engagement. General Lyon had

one horse shot under him; immediately mounting

another, he is said to have been cheering his men

on to victory, when he was struck by a ball in the

small of his back, and fell dead.

The battle was fought on Davis creek, in Green

Prarie, and was brought on by Gen. Lyon, who

moved against the enemy for that purpose. Ninety

of the invaders are said to have been captured.

The Military Department was actively and ef-

ficiently engaged all day yesterday, in getting

troops ready for instant movement to Rolla, and

before this paper goes to press it is probable that

5,000 or 6,000 men will be sent to Rolla, on the way

thither. A few days hence the invaders will find

a force of at least twenty thousand in the field,

well appointed and provisioned, and then they

will be driven from the State.

P. S. It was supposed that letters would be

received from Rolla last night, giving full details

of the great battle, but this was prevented by the

fact, that the road was constantly occupied in

transporting men and military stores to Rolla.

There was no chance for a return train.

From the Democrat of Yesterday.

Official Report—Eight Hundred Federals

Killed and Wounded.

The following is the official report of the fight

near Springfield on Saturday last, as forwarded

by one of Gen. Lyon's Aides-de-Camp, to Gen.

Fremont:

Gen. Lyon, in three columns, under himself,

General Sigel, and Major Sturges, of the cavalry,

attacked the enemy at half-past six, of the morning

of the 10th, nine miles south-east of Spring-

field. Engagement severe. Our loss about 800

killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyon was killed in a charge at the head

of his column. Our force was 8,000, including

2,000 Home Guards. Muster rolls reported taken

from the enemy, give his strength at 23,000,

including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi

and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers and Cherokee

half-breeds.

Their loss is reported heavy, including Generals

McCulloch and Price. This statement is cor-

roborated by prisoners. Their tents and wagons

were destroyed in the action.

Sigel left one gun on the field and retreated to

Springfield, with a large number of prisoners.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 11th,

he continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off

his baggage trains and \$250,000 in specie from the

Springfield Bank.

The following extract is from a private letter

from John M. Richardson. It seems Mr. Rich-

ardson was on his way to Springfield, when he

met some of the flying citizens of that place who

gave him the following facts:

ROLLA, Aug. 12.—Dear Sir: Gen. Lyon with

his force attacked the enemy at daylight on Sat-

urday morning, and after a desperate engagement

of four or five hours, and the loss of our brave

General Lyon, the enemy was driven from the

field losing from 1,000 to 2,000 men. Rumors

says it is well authenticated that Gen. Price and

McCulloch are among the enemy's missing. Our

loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 800.

This I have from good authority, from citizens

of Springfield who left there on Sunday morning,

and who I saw fifty miles west of here this

morning at 8 o'clock.

The foregoing embraces all the news we

can gather; the reader can draw his own con-

clusions, and await further reports.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Johnston and Beauregard's Bulletin to

the Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE

POTOMAC, MANASSAS JUNCTION,

July 28, 1861.

Soldiers of the Confederate States:

One week ago a countless host of men,

organized into an army, with all the ap-

pointments which modern art and prac-

tical skill could devise, invaded the soil of

Virginia.

Their people sounded their approach

with triumphant displays of anticipated

victory. Their generals came in almost

regal state. Their ministers, Senators, and

women came to witness the immolation of

this army and the subjugation of our peo-

ple, and to celebrate these with wild re-

velry.

It is with the profoundest emotions of

gratitude to an overruling God, whose hand

is manifest in protecting our homes and